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Is to Want.
Don't wait! Don't want!
Put an end to that waiting by
A WANT IN THE WORLD.

FAIR
Weather
indications.

BROOKLYN EVERING-LEIGH

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1893.

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PRICE ONE CENT.

LAST EDITION. BLAINE IS DEAD.

His Long Battle with
Disease Closed at
Washington.

END CAME AT 11.00.

Nearest and Dearest of Kin Min-
istered to the Ex-Secretary
in His Last Hours.

DIED IN UNCONSCIOUSNESS.

President Harrison Issues a
Proclamation on the
Sad Event.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—James G. Blaine
died at 11 o'clock this morning.

The end came very peacefully, the sick
statesman passing by almost imperceptible
degrees first to a state of unconsciousness
and then to that of death.

News of the event at the old Seward house
spread rapidly through Washington. It was
nothing of a surprise. Yet it caused the most
pronounced agitation everywhere.

Death followed another of those relapses
which had on several recent occasions car-
ried the Plumed Knight so near to his final
end.

Symptoms of the relapse became mani-
fest early this morning. At 9.30
o'clock the "bad spell" was upon
the sick man in full force
and Dr. Hyatt, leaving from the house soon
after, told the anxious watchers outside
the house that he believed the end was very near.

He did not see how, in his enfeebled con-
dition, Mr. Blaine could rally again.

The doctor's words were repeated far and
wide, and helped measurably to lessen the
shock of the later news—a shock which was
unavoidable, despite the long weeks of ex-
pectation.

The members of Mr. Blaine's family were
at his bedside when the end came and re-
ceived with the anguish which only be-
lieved ones can know, the knowledge that
the long, brave fight against the inevitable
was over, at last.

Heart failure was the term describing the na-
ture of the fatal relapse in Mr. Blaine's case,
but of course the weakness consequent
to a long struggle was the direct cause of
that final failure.

Mr. Blaine died of physical exhaustion.

Very quickly after the announcement of
the death crowds gathered on the street
corner near the house and visitors flocked to
the doors. Mr. Hamilton, who was passing
the house when the announcement was
made, at once entered and remained with the
family for some time.

Word was sent to the President immedi-
ately after the death of Mr. Blaine, and at
11.25 Mr. Harrison, accompanied by Private
Secretary Harford and Lieut. Parker, walked
over to the residence.

The President continued to grow weaker very
rapidly, his pulse becoming more difficult
and his pulse more feeble than it had been.

Dr. Johnson says of the events in the death
chamber:

"I was called this morning to the Blaine
residence about 10.30 o'clock and found Mr.
Blaine in a very exhausted condition. He
had grown weaker during the early morning
hours, and about 10 o'clock the pulse be-
came so feeble that it was difficult to feel."

"Dr. Hyatt was also sent for and arrived
about 11 o'clock. After my arrival Mr.
Blaine continued to grow weaker very
rapidly, his pulse becoming more difficult
and his pulse more feeble than it had been.
He died without suffering."

as soon as he obtains the consent of the
family.

The Senate and House adjourned as a token
of respect immediately upon learning of the
death of Mr. Blaine. The Senate Mr.
Haley, of Maine, made a brief address, in
which he said:

"I do not think there is one Senator here who
will not regret the death of this great and
good man. He was a man of high character
and high ability, and his death is a great
loss to the country. He was a man of high
character and high ability, and his death is
a great loss to the country."

Mr. Crockett, of Missouri, made the motion
to adjourn, which was carried.

When the news came to the President, over
the White House wire, "Blaine is"—was
all he waited to hear. He started on a run
for the room. Private Secretary Harford,
the final word, "dead," reached him as he
was in the hallway separating the telegraph
room from Mr. Harford's office.

The cabinet meeting at the usual
hour fully prepared.

Secretary John W. Foster, Mr. Blaine's
successor to the portfolio of State, was at his
residence in conference with Mr. Partridge,
the Solicitor of the State Department, pre-
paratory to starting at noon for Watertown,
where he and Mrs. Foster had planned to
spend a week, when news of the ex-Secre-
tary's death was received at the Depart-
ment.

Chief Clerk Chilton immediately telephoned
Mr. Foster, who summoned his carriage and
went to the Blaine residence to tender his
condolences. He postponed his trip, and is-
sued an order closing the Department of
State to-day.

MR. BLAINE'S CAREER.

Student, Teacher, Editor, Statesman,
and Almost President.

James Gillespie Blaine was born on Jan. 31,
1810, in West Brownsville, Washington
County, Pa. He came from noted Scotch-Irish
stock, his ancestors having been among the
pioneers who, a century and a half ago, as-
cended the great limestone valley in which
Carlisle is situated, and founded the village.

Mr. Blaine's grandfather, Col. Ephraim Blaine,
was an officer in the Revolutionary Army.
His son, Ephraim L. Blaine, was married to
Miss Maria Gillespie, a devout member of the
Roman Catholic Church, but their seven chil-
dren, five boys and two girls, adhered to the
traditional faith of the Blaines. The second
of these five sons was James Gillespie Blaine.

STUDENT AND TEACHER.

Mr. Blaine entered Washington College,
Pennsylvania, in 1828, and became at once
prominent as a scholar among the 200 or 300
boys from all parts of the country, and be-
cause of his splendid physique he was also a
leader in all manly athletic sports.

He was not a bookworm, but he was a close
student and possessed a happy faculty of as-
similating knowledge from books and tutors
more easily and quickly than most of his
fellows.

In debating societies he held his own well,
and was conspicuous by his ability to con-
trol and direct others. In his own classes he
was always foremost and personally very
popular. He graduated in 1827 with the most
distinguished honors of his class.

From Washington College Mr. Blaine went
to Blue Hill Springs, Ky., and became a pro-
fessor in the Western Military Institute. He
was popular with the boys, who trusted him,
and made friends with him from the first.

Col. Thornton F. Johnson was the Principal of
the school, and his wife had a young ladies'
school at Millersburg, twenty miles distant.

It was at this place that Mr. Blaine met
Miss Harriet Stanwood of Maine, who
afterward became his wife. After two years
as a teacher Mr. Blaine returned to
Pennsylvania and began studying law.

He read law carefully, and obtained a thor-
ough knowledge of its principles, but never
presented himself as a candidate for admission
to the bar.

EDITOR AND POLITICAL LEADER.

In 1833 Mr. Blaine moved to Augusta, Me.
In 1834 he entered into partnership with Jo-
seph Barker, a prominent lawyer of the city,
and the two purchased the *Kennebec Journal*,
of which Mr. Blaine at once became the editor.

The *Journal* was a weekly paper and ex-
ercised considerable political influence as
one of the organs of the Whig party. In 1837
Mr. Blaine sold his interest in the *Journal* and
became editor of the *Portland Daily Adver-*
sizer. In the campaign of 1838 he returned
temporarily to his old post on the *Kennebec*
Journal, on account of the illness of its editor.

His career in journalism lasted only six years,
but it was marked throughout by ability and
success, and it served to give him a good in-
troduction to the whole world of politics and
statesmanship.

When the old Whig party went to pieces
Mr. Blaine joined hands with Gov. Anson P.
Merrill in organizing the Republican party in
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speech attracted so much attention that
200,000 copies of it were circulated in 1864
as a campaign document by the Republican
party. In January, 1868, he introduced a
resolution in relation to Congressional repre-
sentation, which was afterward made the
basis of the Fifteenth Amendment to the
National Constitution. In December, 1867,
he made an elaborate speech on the
finances, in which he analyzed George H.
Pendleton's greenback theory and declared
that the only solution of the financial troubles
was to return to a specie basis and make the
paper dollars as good as gold.

Mr. Blaine was speaker of the Forty-first,
Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, and
in that position his quickness of perception
decision of manner, thorough knowledge of
parliamentary law and usages, and impartial
and judicious mind, added to his clear voice
and impressive presence, made him a most ad-
roit and aggressive legislator.

IS THE SENATE.

The Democratic tidal wave of 1874 re-
turned a Democratic majority to the House,
and Mr. Blaine returned to the floor. There
his parliamentary skill and self-possession
together with his audacity of manner and
versatility of talent, made him a most adroit
and aggressive legislator.

Mr. Blaine was appointed by the Governor
of Maine, July 10, 1870, to the United
States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by
the resignation of Senator Morrill, who then
became Secretary of the Treasury. He was
elected for the unexpired term and for the
 ensuing term expiring in 1883.

Mr. Blaine's prominence in National affairs
made him a conspicuous figure in the Senate
at once. He made a strong speech in favor
of restricting Chinese immigration, which was
much censured and much praised according
to the point of view of its critics. He voted
against the Electoral Commission bill. He
opposed the Blaine silver bill in a vigorous
speech, and favored the coinage of an honest
silver dollar. The question of the restoration
of the American carrying trade upon the seas
received a great deal of attention from him,
and his speeches and letters upon the subject
were widely circulated.

AS THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Blaine was a candidate for the Presi-
dential nomination in 1876 and came within
twenty-seven votes of being successful. His
vote increased from 291 on the first ballot to
351 on the seventh, but he was beaten by a
combination against him of the delegates
supporting Morton C. Kirkland, Harri-
son Hayes, who united upon Hayes and
made him the nominee.

In 1880 Mr. Blaine was one of the leading
candidates at the Chicago Convention, out-
 of a total of 755 votes he received on the first
ballot 284 votes. On the thirteenth and four-
teenth ballots he received his highest vote,
285, which gradually declined to 257 on the
thirty-fifth ballot. On the thirty-sixth ballot
Gen. Garfield was nominated by a combi-
nation of the elements opposed to Gen.
Grant and a third term.

Throughout the exciting campaign that fol-
lowed Senator Blaine worked and spoke for
him. He was everywhere, and he spoke for
him. He was everywhere, and he spoke for
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When the Republican Convention met in
1884, in Chicago, it was clear that Mr. Blaine
had lost none of his hold upon the party. On
the first ballot he received 334½ votes, and
he continued to gain until he received 400
votes on the fourth ballot by a vote of 441, of
which 400 came from Northern States. The
nominations of Mr. Blaine and Gen. Logan
made without the unit rule or any process of
stifling or misrepresenting minorities.

He took the stump in Ohio, Indiana, New
York and other States, and in a series of
speeches he gradually gained the support of
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JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE.

(Picture taken
in May, 1882.)
Those who sought simply the welfare of the
party and the nation, Blaine refused to write
a second renunciation.

The relations between the Secretary of
State and his official chief became strained,
and there were stories of snubs from Harrison
to Blaine.

Suddenly, on the eve of the Minneapolis
Convention in May last, Secretary Blaine re-
signed his portfolio.

The anti-Harrison machinations at Minne-
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NESBITT IS HIS NAME.

The \$80,000 Check Forger Ar-
raigned in Tombs Court.

Ten Years a Clerk with the Royal
Insurance Company.

He Shows No Emotion and Is Re-
manded Until To-Morrow.

The identity of the clerk who is accused
of having forged the names of Manager Ed-
ward F. Nesbitt, Cashier William Stevenson
and Director George W. Wall, of the Royal
Insurance Company, 50 Wall street, to a
check for \$80,000 on the Merchants'
National Bank, of 27 Wall street,
and whose supposed accomplices, whose
identities are at present hidden, tried to get
the check cashed at the bank and later en-
deavored to obtain a cash advance on the
check at the Kenmore Hotel in Albany, was
made known by the man himself in the
Tombs Police Court this morning.

His name is George N. Nesbitt.

The old courtroom was crowded from the
roof to the doors with curious spectators
who had come to get a look at the alleged
perpetrator of one of the biggest forgeries
chronicled in local criminal annals.

It was just 10 o'clock when sergent-detec-
tives Rogers and Crowley, of the central
office, entered the court room by the main
entrance. Between them was a pale, thin-
skinned, boyish-looking individual, wearing a
brown Melton overcoat, striped trousers, and
light derby.

As the man was not hunched the specta-
tors did not suppose he was the man who had
suddenly been elevated to the apex of un-
enviable notoriety.

He walked straight up to the bar,
Detective Rogers said something to justice
Wheeler in an undertone and then the man
stepped down and walked around to the
clerk's desk, where the pale-faced man was
seated. He handed the check to him and re-
mained until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

He gave his name as George N. Nesbitt, a
clerk with the Royal Insurance Company,
residence 223 West Eighty-eighth street,
Brooklyn.

He passed through the trying ordeal with-
out apparent emotion. He felt a qualm he
secretly confessed it.

Nesbitt is about 27 years old, slim of
build, with light brown hair and large gray
eyes. He presents the appearance of a person
suffering from some insidious disease.

His long hair has been cut off, and a
sparse growth of sandy hair covered his nar-
row upper lip. He would pass for a boy of
twenty.

The story of the crime with which he is
charged was related exclusively in yester-
day's Sporting Extra of "The Evening
World," and created almost as profound a
sensation among the bankers and brokers of
Wall street as the bold robbery of the
National City Bank.

The startling piece of news seemed almost
incredible. Many of the details were fur-
nished to the parties interested by "The
Evening World."

Nesbitt had been employed by the Royal
Insurance Company for about ten years as a
clerk. He had been promoted to the position
of assistant clerk, and had been in charge
of the check book.

In some way, it is alleged, he got hold of
the check book, and forged the names of
Manager Ed. F. Nesbitt, Cashier Wm. Stev-
enson and Director George W. Wall, to a
check for \$80,000, which was made out
to the order of "James W. Nesbitt, Payee."

The check was cashed at the National City
Bank, and the money was paid to the order
of "James W. Nesbitt, Payee."

He had, however, never been allowed
access to the check book.

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